

The Oldest Business House!

—18—
NAPOLÉON

HUMPHREY'S

"Old Reliable"

Drug and Book Store!

In Tyler Block,

Where you can buy

Paints, Oils,

Varnishes, Brushes,

Wall and Window Paper,

Blank Books,

Notions, &c.

These goods are all reliable and

SOLD CHEAP.

Democratic Northwest.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF HENRY COUNTY.

When you pay more for the Rent of your Business House than for Advertising your Business, you are pursuing a false policy. If you can do business let it be known.—FRANKLIN.

(NOTE.—We respectfully ask the clergyman as well as all others, in Henry county, to send us for publication in the Northwest, all the marriages and deaths especially coming to their notice.—E.V.)

NAPOLÉON, O., : MARCH 10, 1881.

Attention, Democrats!



Freedom Township Caucus.

The Democracy of Freedom township are requested to meet at their usual place of holding elections, on

Saturday, March 20th, 1881,

At two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the coming spring election.

By order of

COMMITTEE.

Napoleon Corporation Caucuses.

The Democracy of the village of Napoleon are called to meet at the City Hall, on

Saturday, April 2, 1881,

At 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices to be supported at the spring election:

Three members of Council.

One Street Commissioner.

One Cemetery Trustee.

By order of

COMMITTEE.

Napoleon Township Caucuses.

The Democracy of Napoleon township are requested to meet at the City Hall, in Napoleon, on

Saturday, April 2, 1881,

For the purpose of nominating a township ticket as follows:

Three Trustees.

One Clerk.

One Assessor.

Two Constables.

By order of

COMMITTEE.

Here It Is!

Following is Garfield's Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Jas. G. Blaine,

of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. Windom,

of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Robert Lincoln,

of Illinois.

Secretary of Navy—Wm. H. Hunt,

of Louisiana.

Postmaster General—Thos. L. James,

of New York.

Attorney General—Wayne McVeagh,

of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Samuel Kirkwood,

of Iowa.

During the closing hours of Congress last week the apportionment bill was passed, representation being placed at 319. The Democrats fought hard to base the representation upon 307 members, but the Republicans protested, not being satisfied with anything less than 319. By this act of the Republicans the twelve additional Congressmen insisted upon will increase the Congressional salaries fully \$70,000, or \$700,000 for the ten years the new apportionment will stand.—For this additional burden and increase in the office-holders of the country the people are indebted to the Republican party, the party of Jobs and class legislation. The people will hold the Republican party responsible for the increase which was brought about by their stubbornness in opposing anything that savors of retrenchment, and their greed for spoils and office.

There was nothing very striking in Garfield's inaugural address. It was brief, but was devoid of anything that would command more than the usual attention given to such documents.

HAYES is expected in Fremont to-day.

Read Vorhees' speech in this impression.

HICKENLOOPER, Oh, what a fall was that. Where are your vain brags now about being Governor of Ohio?

FOUR's weary brain is resting easier. He has now more than an equal chance of holding his position.

THERE is no soldier in the new cabinet. Boys, how do you like that? Gen. Hancock would not have treated you so shabbily.

THE Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, situated near Danville, Pa., was burned on the night of the 5th. Of the 500 inmates not a single life was lost.

MANY a prayer went up from among the Stalwarts in and around Napoleon, when it was known that Charlie Foster did not get to be Postmaster-General.

THE Pope will soon announce an extraordinary jubilee throughout the entire Catholic world, for the purpose of imploring the Almighty to bestow better times upon the church.

THE veto of the Funding Bill would seem to indicate that the "government of the people, by the people and for the people" has about perished from off the earth.—Sunday Journal.

If the Republicans have such a great love for the soldier, why don't they give the Napoleon Postoffice to one of the brave boys, instead of giving it to some stay-at-home?

WELSH did not hang last Friday, his sentence having been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. Foster is now receiving the condemnation of the citizens in and around Fremont for his action in interfering with the sentence of the Court.

LET the Democratic Executive Committees of the several townships go to work in earnest, and secure a thorough organization for the spring campaign. Let good tickets be nominated and then give them a united and hearty support.

GEN. GIBSON has resigned as Adjutant General, and Asst. Adjutant General Smith has been promoted to Adjutant General. Gen. Gibson resigns in order to accept a position on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.

ONE of the last official acts of Hayes was to veto the Funding Bill. We publish his veto in this issue, which shows but one section was obnoxious to him and to his National Bank friends. It is a fit stepping-down stone for such a fraud as he.

TWENTY years ago Stephen A. Douglass stood on the eastern portico of the Capitol at Washington holding Abraham Lincoln's hat while he delivered his inaugural message. Those papers which think it strange that Gen. Hancock should attend the inauguration of Garfield may reflect on the same course of Senator Douglas.

A YEAR ago Hon. T. A. Hendricks waged with E. B. Martindale that Grant would be the nominee of the Chicago convention. To-day the bet was paid by the presentation of a costly gold-headed cane inscribed "Thomas A. Hendricks to E. B. Martindale; better lost than won."—E. Wayne News.

C. M. CLAY, one of the wildest and most enthusiastic of abolition heroes of the ancient regime, is fairly paralyzed with the retrograde or anti-progressive movements of the party with which he has acted from its beginning. He says:

"I cannot go with the Republicans for centralization, corruption in office, extravagant expenditures and imperialism. I am a Jeffersonian Democrat and maintain that the rights of the States and the Federal government are granted by the people and equally sacred."

OF course Hayes vetoed the Funding Bill. He is too small a man to look beyond his own interests, and too cowardly to disobey the dictation of those who own him. We shall not weep over his veto. It would do no good. Had the Funding Bill passed, and the Government bonds been refunded at 3 per cent. a large amount of money now invested in Government bonds would have been withdrawn and invested in real estate, manufacturing and productive industries. This would have materially aided the business boom. But the scheme failed, and we have no hope that the next Congress will do anything to antagonize the National Banks. The banks will now have smooth sailing, and those who attempt to antagonize their interests will probably be smashed more readily than heretofore.—Sunday Journal.

WHAT a terrible calamity it would have been had Garfield had a boil, thereby keeping him from taking his seat on Friday last. Such silly fears as these have been racking the brains of the average Republican office-seeker for months back.

By the new apportionment Ohio gains one. This will require a reapportionment of the State, and of course the Republican Legislature will fix things to suit themselves. By the new apportionment the whole North gains 16 and loses 3, net gain 13; the South gains 13 and loses none. Texas makes the largest gain, that of 4; Kansas comes next with a gain of 3.

THE best thing the people of this country can do is to wipe out of existence the dangerous National Banks, one of the offsprings of the late civil strife. It would be far better for all interests if the government would issue direct the amount of paper now outstanding controlled by the National Banks. These institutions are too high-toned for the tastes of the masses of this country.

THE Rev. says Gov. Foster had previously promised the Railroad Commissioners to Judge Austin. Foster made a great many promises (dirty we call them) promises to the northwest during his campaign of 1879 in order to get support and votes. That is the way Slippery Charlie has been working things, but has had the same game played upon him by Garfield. He was sure Garfield would put him into his Cabinet, but he didn't. Foster and Austin can now wail (or knash their teeth) together.

DURING Fernando Wood's first term in Congress, Prof. Morse appeared at Washington and asked for an appropriation to aid in erecting his experimental line of Telegraph between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Wood became Mr. Morse's fast friend and favored the measure, and was in consequence defeated for a reelection. His constituents did not want to be represented by a man who favored "throwing away the people's money on such foolish experiments as the electric telegraph."

MANY attempts have been made to get an appropriation for putting an elevator in the White House. It has been resisted on the grounds that office seekers who usually besiege the President were able to walk up stairs. On Wednesday, however, an elevator appropriation was incorporated in the Sunday City bill, upon the statement of Mr. Atherton of Ohio, and others that President-elect Garfield's mother was an invalid, and that an elevator was necessary to her comfort. It was adopted with but little opposition.

To test the bearing qualities of the leading varieties of wheat, the Superintendent of the Ohio Agricultural Farm sold wheat to farmers in various sections of Ohio and other States, requesting a report of yield from each. The results are shown in the following comparisons: Fultz, 24 reports, average, 25½ bushels; Clawson, 20 reports, average, 23½ bushels; Silver Chaff, 15 reports, average, 26½ bushels; Velvet Chaff, 11 reports, average, 26 bushels; Gold Medal, 12 reports, average, 21½ bushels; Sandomicka, 7 reports, average, 24½ bushels.

HAYES has disgraced his own party by vetoing the Refunding Bill at the dictation of the bankers and Wall street flunkies. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said in regard to the matter: "The President has vetoed this bill and I regard him as a bigger fool than he has ever been charged with being."

And Belford, of Colorado, says: "I opposed the funding bill, but think that the President has made a great mistake in vetoing it. Congress cannot afford to allow itself to be bulldozed by banks." Both these gentlemen are Republicans. Mr. Fisk, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, New York, says: "I see no good reason why the bill should have been vetoed. There was every probability of its success when put in operation, and little fear of its failure except in the minds of those who were anxious to see it fail. It will be either used as a lever to bring about an extra session of Congress, or else the government will be out of pocket \$2,000,000 in the way of interest before the bill can be passed at the regular session. There are \$500,000,000 of 5 per cents, and \$200,000,000 of 6 per cents outstanding, and the failure to refund will cost the government the difference between 3, and 5, and 6 per cents, for all the time from which refunding might have been begun."

THE CAUSE AND THE LEADER.

During the last few days loud calls have come from the national capital for the Democratic party to rally to its traditions, to come to the rescue of popular government and save the liberties of the people. The Democracy has ever been the party of the people, and so long as it remained true to its trust, so long did its destiny rest upon its own merits. Every trespass ever committed upon the rights of the people has been, until during late years, by the people through the Democratic party, resented and properly punished. Shall that grand old party now become deaf and recreant to its trust? Shall it continue to follow uncertain paths, pursue a doubtful and vacillating policy, be led by ephemeral leaders carrying banners with "a strange device," prostrate its energies to the caprices of adventurers who would sacrifice its mighty powers to the trifling and bastard issues of an hour? And thus, through supineness, let popular government be destroyed, the rights of the people ignored and trampled upon, and the foundation of civil liberty undermined? Or shall we give ear to the notes of warning which reach us, buckle on our armor, spread to the winds the banners emblazoned with the principles of our founders and, under the trusted leadership of men whose minds have been educated in and are imbued with teachings and principles of true Democracy, march to certain victory and re-establish the rights and sovereignty of the people?

But last week, at Washington, the capital of a government whose Democratic life exists in republican simplicity, was witnessed a display veiling in pomp a royal coronation and rivaling in splendor the appearance of Cyrus in Babylon—in itself no more insignificant than the foolish pagantry which discovered a weakness in the mind of that great ruler—but which, like that example that so rapidly spread over the greatest power of the East and was the chief cause of the downfall of the Persian empire, will instill into the people a love of luxury and magnificence which will soon enervate body and mind, and leave the governed ready for abject submission to the ruler who comes in pomp and promises to minister to their luxury.

Again, at the dying moments of Congress, when that body had just succeeded, after a winter's contest, in passing the refunding bill providing for refunding the national debt at three per centum interest, R. B. Hayes, as the last act of his four years' stolen authority, at the dictation of national bankers and bondholders, and bending the hinges of his knees to the money power, proving false to the people, vetoed the bill! and decreed that the country should continue to pay tribute to the Shylocks who, leech-like, cling to the public treasury. And this was approved by Garfield in his inaugural address!

When the government is in the control of a set of men either owned or intimidated by the bankers and money power of the country and the welfare and interest of the people held for naught, and entirely ignored at the behest of money changers and purse-proud speculators, it is high time that the temple is cleansed, and that the Democratic party return to its duty, serve the purpose for which it was organized, undo the class and robbing legislation of the last twenty years and protect the interest of the people. As a party we have frittered away too much valuable time, stooped to too much "policy," and worshipped too many golden calves, by adopting as doctrines of the party the dogmas of every aspirant for momentary notoriety, and now owe it to the country to return to our cardinal principles, the only ones upon which a popular government can be maintained. If we do this and are defeated, we will at least have shown the courage of Cato and need not be ashamed of the cause for which we contended.

1st. Let us dispose of the money dictators and Wall street gamblers, by wiping out the entire National Bank system and compel the bondholders to take greenbacks or such interest bearing bonds as Congress, composed of the people's representatives, shall say is just and right between debtor and creditor. The pensioners can be paid in greenbacks and will be glad to accept them; the expenses of the Post-office can be paid in the same currency; so can salaries and all others by the government. The balance of trade, by a properly adjusted tariff and regulated commerce, will be in our favor, and thus there need be no complaint of scarcity of money. If there is not enough for Wall street speculation and gambling, let Wall street close its doors—there will be plenty for the legitimate business of the people.

2nd. Let us return to our traditions on the tariff. Where is the Democrat who cannot look with pride and gratitude upon the past. Under the administration of Polk, when the Mexican war was fought, not only with success, but with economy and honesty, without army contractors being converted into millionaires and without scandals behind it, \$13,036,922 was the debt of the country. California was acquired and paid for and the great financial revolution its acquisition caused, left the country in the most flourishing condition. The energies of the administration was then also directed to developing the commerce of the country—and the bonded warehouse system was first introduced in one of President Polk's messages, and the greatest economical reform of the century was the revenue tariff of 1846.

The tariff of 1846 rested upon a genuine equitable basis, and was the first great reform of class legislation. Woolen goods paid a uniform rate of 30 per cent. ad

valorem, and favored manufacturers could not get a prohibitory duty of 100 per cent. or more on blankets, while the manufacturer of fine broadcloth gets but 55 as at present. The tariff legislation of 1846 was as just and equitable as were then the great men of the Democratic party. It can be summed up in a few lines: First, it was entirely ad valorem; second, woolen goods paid a uniform rate of duty of 30 per cent.; manufactures of steel, 30 per cent.; steel, 15 per cent.; sundry other manufactures paid 20 per cent., some 15 per cent., while brandy paid 100 per cent.; tobacco, 30 per cent.; cigars and wine, 40 per cent., and sundry other miscellaneous goods paid 10 per cent. Such was the tariff of 1846.

In 1857 the whole tariff was reduced 20 per cent., and woolen goods which had paid 30 were reduced to 24 per cent.; articles that paid 25 were reduced to 20 per cent., and so on. Our tariff of 1859 was far more liberal than the English tariff of that day, and there were no dark, dungeon looking rooms in the treasury and custom houses filled with informers and hundreds of thousands of dollars were not squeezed out of merchants as in the Phelps-Dodge and other cases. Smuggling, the legitimate offspring of outrageously high duties, was not known between 1846 and 1861, and there was no temptation to the tourist and emigrant to evade the laws and defraud the revenues. How is it now? We quote from a free-trader: "The first offspring of the dark cloud that ushered in the Republican Administration in 1861 was the Morrill tariff. But the Morrill tariff compares to the present tariff as does an infant to a full-grown man. There are no less than eighteen tariff acts since Mr. Morrill's tariff, and every one was made especially for some favorite industries. Hidden duties in a specific form of either pound, piece, square, yard or measure; double hidden duties, like those on all-wool and woolen goods, that pay so much per pound or square yard, and in addition thereto 35 or 40 per cent. ad valorem; or that scandalous outrage of the tax on seamstresses, who have to pay 76 per cent. on spool thread in this hidden form of a double duty, became during twenty years incursions on our tariff system. In short, the future American of the twentieth century will look back on his ancestors as economic barbarians, if he ever takes the trouble to examine the great National swindle of the American tariff as it existed in 1880. When the degenerated Democratic party took up Mr. Greeley in 1872, and got deservedly almost annihilated, it became sensible enough to see that it had either to proclaim some of the old Democratic principles or go out of the business. In 1873-1874 the general Democratic platforms, except in Pennsylvania, resounded with the ringing proclamation, "a tariff for revenue only." "No Government partnership with monopolies." In 1874 the country indorsed this verdict, and sent some eighty-five Democratic majority to the Lower House."

In the last campaign our leaders cowardly or mercenarily shrank from their duty and labored to convince the manufacturer and his monied associates that the Democratic party intended no change in the tariff laws, and pointed to the past that nothing had been done. They became lick-spittles to the bondholder and government robbers, and met with deserved defeat, mortifying as it was.

Let us again not only assert our true principles, the correct ones for a government as ours was designed to be, but let us advocate and maintain them, and with a candidate for Governor like JOHN F. FOLLETT, of Cincinnati, whose life and services give an earnest of his faithfulness, or one of the several other names that have been mentioned with the gubernatorial nomination, Ohio, as an October State, will be the first to advance to the relief of the people.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Evers and Henry Hobbs, Administrators of the estate of Louis Kregel, deceased, have this day filed their first partial account for settlement, which will be for hearing March 23, 1881. And the creditors of said estate are hereby notified that the Probate Court of said county has declared the estate of said Louis Kregel, as probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the estate of the undersigned for allowance within six months from the time above mentioned, to-wit: March 23, 1881, or they will not be entitled to payment.

CHARLES EVERS, HENRY HOBBS, Administrators of the estate of Louis Kregel, dec'd. Feb. 24, 1881. me3-2t

NOTICE is hereby given that William H. Conn, Administrator of the estate of William Gibson, deceased, has filed his final account for settlement, which will be for hearing March 19th, 1881.

JAMES G. HALY, Probate Judge. February 21, 1881. me3-2t

NOTICE is hereby given that A. S. Stukeley, Administrator of the estate of William Craddock, deceased, has filed his final account for settlement, which will be for hearing March 19, 1881.

JAMES G. HALY, Probate Judge. February 21, 1881. me3-2t

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob Lombardy, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Mollett, deceased, has filed his first and final account for settlement, which will be for hearing March 19th, 1881.

JAMES G. HALY, Probate Judge. March 3, 1881. me3-2t

NOTICE is hereby given that William McGee, Jr., Administrator of the estate of John Harrison, deceased, has filed his first and final account for settlement, which will be for hearing March 26, 1881.

JAMES G. HALY, Probate Judge. Feb. 24, 1881. me3-2t

NOTICE is hereby given that C. H. Gidley, Administrator of the estate of James S. Shepard, deceased, has filed his first and final account for settlement, which will be for hearing March 26, 1881.

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JAMES G. HALY, Probate Judge. Feb. 24, 1881. me3-2t

THE Senate was convened in special session Saturday and is still in session. There will be no extra session of Congress.

HANCOCK's greeting in Washington on the 4th was equally as cordial, if not more so, as was that of Garfield's. Hurrah for Hancock in 1881!

THIS is what Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, now deceased, said of the Louisiana Returning Board before the Electoral Commission in 1877: "I do not appear for Mr. Tilden, but for ten thousand legal voters of the State of Louisiana who, without accusation or proof, indictment or trial, notice or hearing, have been disfranchised by four villains incorporated in perpetual succession, whose official title is the Returning Board of Louisiana."—Senator Carpenter was a stalwart Republican during his life-time, but that did not prevent him from denouncing the four villains of the Louisiana Returning Board who made Hayes President of the United States by fraud and perjury.

The bill to allow women to vote upon all school questions was defeated in the Indiana Legislature Tuesday.

Attachment.

Mary E. Meyerholtz, Plaintiff, David H. Gibson, Defendant. Before Charles Evers, J. P., Napoleon township, Henry county, Ohio.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of February, 1881, said Justice of the Peace issued an order of attachment in the above case for the sum of \$89.16 and \$15.00 probable costs.

MARY E. MEYERHOLTZ. March 10, 1881. me3-3t

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mathias Elden, Administrator of the estate of Mathias Elden, deceased, has filed his first partial account for settlement, which will be for hearing April 1st, A. D. 1881.

JAMES G. HALY, Probate Judge. March 4th, 1881. me3-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife, Mary Benner, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation and that I will not be responsible for any debts which she may contract.

A. BENNER. me3-3t

Florida, O., Mech. 5, 1881.

House and Ten Acres of Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers at private sale a house and ten acres of land, situated 1 mile north of Napoleon, Ohio. The house is new, 3 acres of the land cleared, balance in timber. Young orchard on the place. Price \$1000; one-third down, balance in two years.

ISAAC THOMPSON, Napoleon, Ohio. me3-3t

Application for Pardon.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the State of Ohio, on the 2nd day of April, 1881, or as soon thereafter as a hearing can be had, for the pardon of Timothy Beardon, convicted at the October term of the Court of Common Pleas for 1879, within and for the county of Henry, begun and held at Napoleon, Ohio, on the 15th day of October, 1879, on the charge of housebreaking, and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for a term of five years.

J. M. HAAG, Agent. March 10, 1881. me3-3t

Probate Notice.

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